

AUTHORS: Yaroslavskiy, N.G. and Stanevich, A. Ye.

SOV/51-5-4-6/21

TITLE: Rotational Spectrum of H_2O in the Long-Wavelength Infrared Region
50-1500 μ (200-7 cm^{-1}). (Vrashchatel'nyy spektr H_2O v dlinnovolnovoy
infrakrasnoy oblasti 50-1500 μ (200-7 cm^{-1})).

PERIODICAL: Optika i Spektroskopiya, 1958, Vol 5, Nr 4, pp 384-392 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A vacuum spectrometer DIKS-1, described in Refs 11, 12, was used. An optico-acoustical receiver, developed by Pankratov (Ref 13), was used instead of a thermo-element. The best resolution was 0.2-0.3 cm^{-1} and the mean error in wave-number determination was 0.02 cm^{-1} . The intensities were measured to within 10%. Five interchangeable echellette gratings were used: three of them were prepared in F.M. Gerasimov's laboratory and had constants of 0.0833, 0.1666 and 0.5 mm (12, 6 and 2 lines per mm) and the other two, with 1.5 and 2.5 mm constants, were cut using a precision lathe. The light sources were a platinum ribbon covered with thorium oxide and heated electrically to 1530°K (for 50-100 μ wavelengths) and a mercury lamp PRK-4 (for 100-1500 μ wavelengths). Figs 1 and 2 show the H_2O vapour spectra in the 50-1500 μ region, obtained at pressures from 1 to 750 mm Hg, relative humidity of 80% and at room temperature. 105 absorption bands were recorded in the

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 Rotational Spectrum of H_2O in the Long-Wavelength Infrared Region $50-1500\mu$
 ($200-7\text{ cm}^{-1}$).

$50-1500\mu$ spectral region. 94 of them were interpreted as fundamental frequencies of the rotational spectrum and 11 of them as some of the fundamental frequencies which appeared in the second order of the spectrum. The table on pp 387-8 gives complete interpretation of all the observed absorption bands. The wave-numbers of these bands are compared with the wave-numbers calculated from the values of rotational energies given in Ref 6. The difference between the experimentally observed and calculated wave-numbers is about 0.02 cm^{-1} , i.e. it lies within the experimental error. Fig 3 gives the rotational spectrum of H_2O in the region $50-1500\mu$ ($200-7\text{ cm}^{-1}$). The 34 bands recorded or resolved for the first time are marked with the

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($200-7\text{ cm}^{-1}$).

plus sign (+). The authors thank N.A. Pankratov and M.L. Veyngercy for supply of optico-acoustical receivers. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 16 references, 7 of which are American, 6 Soviet and 3 German.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut im. S.I. Vavilova (State Optical Institute imeni S.I. Vavilov)

SUBMITTED: December 23, 1957

Card 3/3 1. Water--Spectra 2. Spectrum analyzers--Equipment

YAROSLAVSKIY, N.G.; STANEVICH, A.Ye.

Simplified spectrometers for long-wave infrared region from 20
to 180 μ . Inzh.-fiz. zhur. no. 6:50-55 Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Spectrometer)

STANEVICH, A.Ye.; YAROSLAVSKIY, N.G.

Comparative study of the radiation capacity of some infrared
radiation sources in the 20-110 wave range. Inzh.-fiz.zhur.
no.7:49-53 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:8)
(Infrared rays) (Spectrometry)

AUTHORS: Yaroslavskiy, N. G., Stanevich, A. Ye. SOV/48-22-9-38/40

TITLE: Rotation Spectrum of H_2O Vapor in the Range of
 $50 - 1500\mu$ ($200 - 7\text{ cm}^{-1}$) (Vrashchatel'nyy spektr parov
 H_2O v oblasti $50 - 1500\mu$ ($200 - 7\text{ cm}^{-1}$))

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1958,
 Vol 22, Nr 9, pp 1145 - 1149 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This report presents the results for the investigation
 of the rotation spectrum of H_2O in the range of
 $50 - 1500\mu$ at varying steam pressure and under
 optimum recording conditions. The absorption spectra
 of the H_2O vapors in room atmosphere were recorded
 with the long-wave vacuum spectrometer, DKS-1 (Refs 11,12).
 The thermocouple and the photoelectron optical multiplier
 was replaced by an optic-acoustical radiation receiver.
 This device was recently developed by N.A.Pankratov
 (Ref 13). It permits to measure the absorption spectra
 of different objects in the range of $50 - 1500$ with
 a maximum resolution of $0,2-0,3\text{ cm}^{-1}$, an average accuracy

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Rotation Spectrum of H₂O Vapor in the Range of
50 -- 1500 μ (200 -- 7 cm^{-1})

SOV/48-22-9-38/40

of the wave numbers of 0,02 cm^{-1} and an error of the intensities less than 10%. The readings are recorded on an automatic recorder. In order to cover the entire spectral range 5 interchangeable gratings were used: three of these with constants equaling 0,0833, 0,1666 and 0,5 were produced in the laboratory of F.M.Gerasimov and two, with the constants 1,5 and 2,5 were produced on a precision milling cutter. A thorium oxide coated platinum band heated to 1580° was used as a source of radiation in the range of 50 \div 100 μ . In the range 100 \div 1500 μ a mercury lamp PRK-4 was used. In order to exclude the spectra of higher order and that of the diffuse short-wave radiation, a selective modulation at a frequency of 9 c and reflex filters and pass filters were used. 105 absorption bands were recorded in the entire range investigated. 84 were interpreted to be ground frequencies of the rotation spectrum and 11 to be second order frequencies (Table). The scheme of the rotation spectrum is given in figure 2. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 13 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

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SOV/51-6-6-15/34

24(7)
AUTHORS: Yaroslavskiy, N.G. and Stanevich, A.Ye.

TITLE: Rotational Spectrum of H₂O Vapour and Absorption by Moist Air in the Wavelength Region from 40 to 2500 Microns (Vrashchatel'nyy spektr parov H₂O i pogloshcheniye vlazhnogo vozdukh v oblasti dlin voln ot 40 do 2500 mikron)

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1959, Vol 6, Nr 6, pp 799-801 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: No experimental data have yet been published on the rotational infrared spectrum of H₂O vapour at wavelengths longer than 1400 μ (for the rotational spectrum of H₂O below 1400 μ see an earlier paper by the present authors, Ref 1). The present paper reports experimental results obtained in measurement of the infrared spectrum of H₂O vapour particularly in the region 1400--2500 μ (7.15-4.0 cm^{-1}) and absorption by atmospheric air in the region from 40 to 2500 μ . The spectra were recorded by means of a vacuum infrared spectrometer DIKS-1 developed earlier (Refs 5-7). To cover the whole region from 40 to 2500 μ the authors used six echelettes of 270 x 270 mm dimensions and the following constants: 0.083(3), 0.166(6), 0.50, 1.50, 2.50 and 5.00 mm. A mercury lamp PRK-4 was used as the source and an optico-acoustic receiver QAP-1 with a crystalline quartz window was employed. The spectra were

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Rotational Spectrum of H₂O Vapour and Absorption by Moist Air in the Wavelength
Region from 40 to 2500 Microns

recorded by means of an electronic potentiometer EPP-09. The spectra of higher orders than the first and scattered short-wavelength radiation were removed by selective modulation and by various combinations of reflection and transmission filters. Fig 1 shows the 1000-2500 μ absorption curve (II) of a column of air 7.5 mm long at 20°C and 60% relative humidity. Curve I in Fig 1 represents the emission spectrum of the mercury lamp PRK-4 recorded under the same conditions as curve II. Comparison of the curves I and II shows clearly an absorption band of atmospheric air at 1634 μ . This band is due to water vapours present in air and corresponds to the transition $2_2 \rightarrow 3_{-2}$ (6.12 cm^{-1}) between rotational levels of H₂O whose energies were calculated by Benedict et al (Ref 2). This band was observed using microradiowaves at 1628 μ (6.14 cm^{-1}) by King and Gordy (Ref 3). Fig 1 shows that, apart from the band at 1634 μ , atmospheric air absorbs very little between 1200 and 2500 μ . Fig 2 gives the spectrum of the optical density D in the region 40-2500 μ for a column of air of length 10 m at 20°C, 760 mm Hg and 60% relative humidity.

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Rotational Spectrum of H₂O Vapour and Absorption by Moist Air in the Wavelength
Region from 40 to 2500 Microns

Fig 2 shows that there are three regions of high transparency: at 350 μ , 1300 μ and from 1700 μ to 2500 μ (and probably beyond). The authors point out that the errors in determination of the optical density in the last two regions of transparency were several times higher than the quantity measured. There are 2 figures and 7 references, 4 of which are Soviet and 3 English.

Card 3/3

24.3410

66583

50V/51-7-5-7/21

AUTHORS: Yaroslavskiy, M.G. and Stanovich, A. Ye.

TITLE: The Long-Wavelength Infrared Spectrum of H₂O Vapours and Absorption in Atmospheric Air in the Region 20-2500 μ (500-4 cm^{-1}).

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 5, pp 626-631 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors report a study of the rotational spectrum of H₂O at wavelengths from 1400 to 2500 μ and of transparency of atmospheric air in a closed room at wavelengths from 20 to 2500 μ (transparency of air between 18 and 2500 μ is governed by absorption of water vapour present in air). A DIKS-1 infrared spectrometer was used in the first order with six echelettes of 270 x 270 mm dimensions. Three echelettes with 12, 6 and 2 lines/mm were made on a precision ruling machine in F.M. Gerasimov's laboratory. The other three echelettes with 1.5, 2.5 and 5.0 mm constants and a blaze angle of about 10° were made using an ordinary milling machine. The following sources were used: a platinum ribbon, covered with yttrium oxide and heated to 1200°C (it was used in the 20-50 μ region) and a mercury lamp PRK-4 (in the 50-2500 μ region). Optico-acoustic receivers with hermetically sealed chambers, fitted with caesium iodide and quartz windows, were employed. The spectra were recorded automatically with an electronic potentiometer EPP-09. The mean error in determination of wave numbers amounted

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The Long-Wavelength Infrared Spectrum of H₂O Vapours and Absorption in Atmospheric Air in the Region 20-2500 μ (500-4 cm^{-1})

to 0.02 cm^{-1} and the error in determination of transmission varied from 3 to 5%. The spectra of higher orders and scattered short-wavelength radiation were practically eliminated by the use of compensated selective modulation of the light beam, achieved by means of various combinations of reflection and absorption filters. In this way the short-wave scattered radiation was reduced to 3-5%. The results are shown in Figs 1-3. Curve I in Fig 2a represents the energy distribution in the spectrum of the mercury lamp PRK-4, which was continuously pumped to keep the pressure at about 1 mm Hg; curve II of the same figure represents the spectrum of the same lamp when it was filled with air, which contained 10.5 g of water per 1 m³ (relative humidity 60%) at 20°C and 760 mm Hg. Comparison of curves I and II shows a clear absorption band at 1634 μ ($\nu = 6.12 \text{ cm}^{-1}$) which is due to H₂O vapours and represents a transition between the rotational levels with quantum numbers $J_K'' = 2_2$ and $J_K' = 3_2$, whose energies were calculated by Benedikt, Classen and Shaw (Ref 6). The wave-number of this band (6.12 cm^{-1}) agrees, within the experimental error (0.02 cm^{-1}), with the wave-number of 6.14 cm^{-1} (1628 μ), determined by microwave spectroscopy (Ref 6). The absorption by air in a closed room at 20-2500 μ is shown in Figs 1 and 2, where curves I represent the results

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9.5320
6.3100

S/051/61/010/004/005/007
E032/E314

AUTHORS: Stanevich, A.Ye. and Yaroslavskiy, N.G.

TITLE: Absorption by Liquid Water in the Long Wavelength
Region of the Infrared Spectrum (42 - 2 000 μ)

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1961, Vol. 10, No. 4,
pp. 538 - 540

TEXT: The aim of this work was to investigate the
absorption by liquid water of 42-2 000 μ radiation and to
check on the data reported by Rubens and Ladenburg (Refs. 13,
14) and Cartwright and Errera (Refs. 15-18) in the region up
to 300 μ . The measurements were taken with the vacuum long-
wavelength spectrometer ДНКС-1 (DIKS-1) described by
Yaroslavskiy, Zheludov and Stanevich in Refs. 20-22. Fig. 1
shows the transmittance T and the optical density D of
ordinary water in a 13 μ layer at room temperature. The dashed
curve in this figure shows the absorption constant calculated
from the formula:

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E032/E314

Absorption by

$$k = \frac{\lambda \ln \frac{1}{T}}{4\pi d}$$

where T is the transmittance in relative units,
λ is the wavelength in μ, and
d is the thickness of the absorbing layer in μ.

The analogous results for heavy water are shown in Fig. 2. In these figures, S is the spectral slit width; $\tau \cdot v$ is the time constant (sec) multiplied by the rate of recording (cm/sec). Comparison of these data with those reported by Rubens et al (Refs. 13-18) shows good agreement at $\lambda = 52, 152$ and 313μ . The wave numbers of the absorption maxima shown in Fig. 1 are, respectively, 232, 210, 191, 175, 160 and 145 cm^{-1} , while those in Fig. 2 are 221, 196,

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E032/E314

Absorption by

181, 166, 156 and 140 cm^{-1} .

There are 2 figures and 23 references: 4 Soviet and 19 non-Soviet.

SUBMITTED: September 24, 1960

Fig. 1:

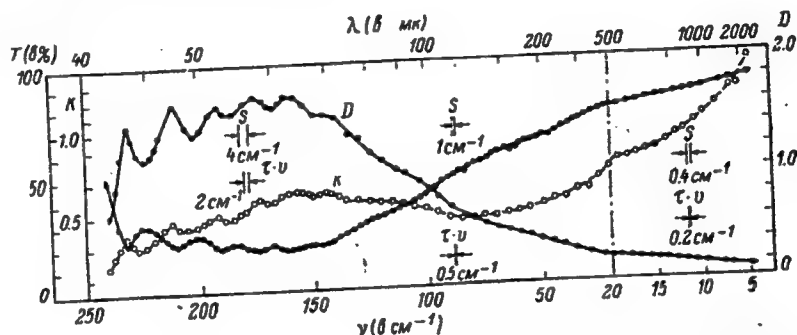


Рис. 1. Пропускание (T), оптическая плотность (D) и показатель поглощения (k) жидкой воды при толщине слоя 0.013 мм в области 42—2000 мк.
S — спектральная ширина щели ($\delta \text{ см}^{-1}$); $\tau \cdot \nu$ — произведение постоянной времени (в сек.) приемноусилительного устройства на скорость регистрации (в $\text{см}^{-1}/\text{сек.}$).

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S/051/61/010/004/005/007
EO32/E314

Absorption by

Fig. 2:

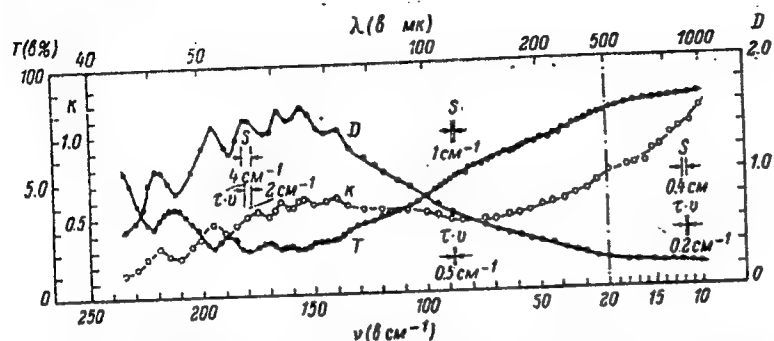


Рис. 2. Пропускание (T), оптическая плотность (D) и показатель поглощения (K) жидкой «тяжелой» воды при толщине слоя 0.013 мк в области 42—1000 мк.

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STANEVICH, A.Ye.; YAROSLAVSKIY, N.G.

Transmission of organic solvents in the long-wave infrared
spectral region. Opt.i spektr. 11 no.1:61-66 J1 '61.

(MIRA 14:10)

(Solvents) (Molecular spectra)

SILINOVICH, A.Ye.; MELOSINITSKIY, N.G.

Low frequency infrared absorption spectrum of the hydrogen bond
in the liquid phase and in crystal hydrates. Dokl. AN SSSR 137
no. 1:30-33 Ir-Apr '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Predstavleno akadechikom A.N. Tereninym.
(Hydrogen bonding--Spectra).

L 33152-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AR6016197

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/011/D028/D028

AUTHOR: Stanevich, A. Ye.

TITLE: Natural vibrational spectrum of the hydrogen bond

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 11D219

REF SOURCE: Tr. Komis. po spektroskopii. AN SSSR, t. 3, vyp. 1, 1964, 146-151

TOPIC TAGS: absorption spectrum, carboxylic acid, benzene, hydrogen bonding

ABSTRACT: The author investigated in the $240 - 30 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ the absorption spectra of a series of carboxylic acids and certain benzene derivatives. Comparison of the spectra of the investigated substances, and also an analysis of the changes which occur in the spectra of the substances as their phase states change, have made it possible to relate certain absorption bands with the natural vibrations of the hydrogen bond. The values of the quasielastic constants of the hydrogen bond in the investigated substances are determined and it is shown that these values are in good agreement with the corresponding values calculated by starting from the semiempirical potential function for the bond of Lippincott and Schroeder. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20, 07 /

LS

Card 1/1

STANEVICH, A.Ye.

Long-wave infrared absorption spectra of carbonic acids. Opt.
i spektr. 16 no.3:446-454 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:4)

STANEVICH, A.Ye.

Hydrogen bonding and long-wave infrared absorption spectra
of certain benzene derivatives. Part 1. Opt. i Spectr. 16
no.5:781-789 My '64. (RUSS 17:4)

STANEVICH, A.Ye.

Hydrogen bonding and the long-wave infrared absorption spectra
of certain benzene derivatives. Part 2. Opt. i spektr. 16
no.6:998-1001 Je '64. (MIRA 17:9)

L 05699-67 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWT(l)/ETI IJP(c) GO/WK/JU

ACC NR: AP6026352

SOURCE CODE: UR/0237/66/000/005/0001/0004

AUTHOR: Stanevich, A. Ye.; Yaroslavskiy, N. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Absolute emissive power of PRK-4 mercury lamp in the longwave infrared range (50-2000 μ)

SOURCE: Optiko-mekhanicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 5, 1966, 1-4

TOPIC TAGS: light emission, emissivity, mercury lamp

ABSTRACT: Measurements of the absolute emissive power of a PRK-4 mercury lamp were made under its normal operating conditions (current of 4 A) in the range of 50 to 2000 μ with a DIKS-1 spectrometer. The emitted energy E_e was determined from the signal-to-noise ratio measured at various points of the spectrum, and from the values obtained, the spectral intensity r_e was calculated. Comparison of the absolute emissive power thus obtained with the emissive power of a black body shows that in the range above 200 μ the radiation intensity of PRK-4 surpasses that of a black body at 1500°, and at 1000 μ reaches a value corresponding to the radiation of a black body heated to approximately 6000°K. The spectral range for the most effective use of the mercury lamp and thermal sources of radiation was determined by comparing their relative radiation intensities: in the wavelength range above 130 μ , the radiation intensity of the mercury lamp surpasses that of a thermal source (platinum strip coated with yttrium

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UDC: 535.33:621.327.534

L 05699-67

ACC NR: AP6026352

6

oxide). However, since the intensity of shortwave radiation of a mercury lamp is much lower than that of thermal sources of radiation, the use of mercury lamps in spectrometers with echelette gratings can also be effective in a shorter spectral range. Orig art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 01Nov65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 004

ms
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ACC NR: AP7005651

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/67/000/002/0100/0101

INVENTOR: Lobachev, M. V.; Sokol'skiy, M. N.; Stanevich, A. Ye; Yaroslavskiy, N. G.

ORG: None

TITLE: A double-beam spectrophotometer. Class 42, No. 190615 [announced by the Leningrad Opticomechanical Society (Leningradskoye optiko-mekhanicheskoye ob"yedineniye)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 2, 1967, 100-101

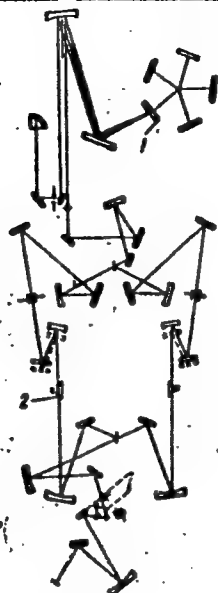
TOPIC TAGS: spectrophotometer, IR optic system, diffraction grating, optic instrument

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces: 1. A double-beam spectrophotometer with diffraction (echelette) gratings for operation in the far infrared spectral region (50-1000 μ). The luminosity of the instrument is increased by making the gratings 1.5 times longer in the direction of the lines than in the direction of dispersion. 2. A modification of this spectrophotometer designed for measuring reflection spectra. A prism is mounted in the cell compartment with reflecting surfaces which break up the radiation flux with simultaneous displacement of the focusing elements.

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UDC: 53.853.36

ACC NR: AP7005651



1—grating; 2--prism

SUB CODE: 20. / SUBM DATE: 16Jul65

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SOV/51-7-2-20/34

AUTHORS: Sall', A.O. and Stanevich, S.B.

TITLE: Use of the Selective Emission of a Gas in Infrared Gas Analysers
(Ispol'zovaniye izbiratel'nogo izlucheniya gaza v infrakrasnykh
gazoanalizatorakh)

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 2, pp 256-258 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Radiation source in infrared gas analysers is usually a chrome-nickel spiral heated to 700-800°C. Selectivity of such gas analysers is ensured by the use of selective optico-acoustic receivers (Ref 1). The present note describes how selective emission of a hot gas may be used instead of a source with a continuous spectrum; the use of a selective source leads to an improved analyser selectivity. Fig 1a shows schematically an optico-acoustic gas analyser with selective radiation sources in the form of heated cylindrical chambers (1) filled with the gas (e.g. CO₂) whose concentration is to be determined in a given mixture. The inner surfaces of both these chambers are chrome plated and polished. The radiation beams are interrupted at the same rate and phase by a perforated disk (2) at 6 c/s. The right-hand beam passes through the analysed mixture in a working chamber (3); the left-hand beam

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Use of the Selective Emission of a Gas in Infrared Gas Analysers

passes through a comparison chamber (4). Receiver cylinders (5) are filled with the gas whose concentration in the working chamber is to be determined (CO_2 again). The difference between the pressures produced by the two radiation beams in the receiver cylinders is transformed by a condenser microphone (6) into an alternating voltage which is amplified (7) and recorded (8). The precision of this gas analyser depends primarily on the ratio F of the signal which is produced on introduction of CO_2 into the working chamber to the signal produced by an uninterrupted radiation beam. Fig 2 shows the curves of the dependence of this ratio F on the CO_2 concentration C in the mixture to be analysed. The curves were obtained on filling a selective receiver with CO_2 (curve a) and with a mixture of 8.4% CO_2 and nitrogen (curve b). The gas in the selective sources was heated to 86°C and the ambient temperature was 20°C . Fig 1c shows a single-beam variant of the gas analyser just described. In this case a filter chamber (4) is used in order to absorb radiation of the gas-mixture components which are not analysed; other parts are analogues of those shown in Fig 1a.

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Use of the Selective Emission of a Gas in Infrared Gas Analysers

Fig 10 shows an arrangement used to minimize the error due to radiation from the walls and windows of the working chamber. Two hot selective sources are used here: one of them is a working chamber (2) and the other a comparison chamber, filled with N_2 (1). A filter chamber, as in Fig 10, is employed and other components are similar to those shown in Fig 1a. There are 2 figures and 2 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: January 24, 1959

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S/137/62/000/004/029/201
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Yudelevich, I. G., Shokarev, M. M., Sosnovskaya, T. I., Stanevich,
V. V., Alontseva, N. T.

TITLE: Spectrographic control of tellurium production

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 4, 1962, 28, abstract 4G178
(V sb. "Nekotoryye vopr. emission. i molekulyarn. spektroskopii",
Krasnoyarsk, 1960, 126-133)

TEXT: Detailed information is presented on methods of determining Te in semi-products of Pb-manufacture and admixtures in commercial Te. For products containing 0.01 - 0.05% Te, the arc method of exciting the spectra is recommended with admixture of 7% $\text{Bi}(\text{NO}_3)_3$. To determine high Te contents (up to 10%) spark excitation of spectra is used on a mixture of samples with Cu powder in a 1 : 3 ratio, after briquetting under a pressure of 3,000 kg/cm². To determine admixtures in Te, it is evaporated without a buffer from a carbon electrode crater of 5 mm depth and 4 mm in diameter. Graduation graphs are given. There are 5 references. ✓

A. Tseydler

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

S/137/62/000/001/216/237
A154/A101

AUTHORS: Stanevich, V. V., Kagarmanova, V. M.

TITLE: Assaying-spectral determination of bismuth in the raw material and semiproducts of lead production.

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 1 - 2, abstract 1K5 ("Metallurg. i khim. prom-st' Kazakhstana. Nauchno-tekhn. sb.", 1961, no. 1 (11), 48 - 49).

TEXT: An assaying-spectral method was developed for determining Bi in Pb concentrates, agglomerate, dust, smelting-furnace slags in Pb-Zn production, dross, dry alkaline melts and reverberatory-furnace slags. The method is based on the ability of Pb to collect noble metals and Bi. Crude lead, obtained by assaying melting of samples without litharge and with the corresponding charge, was subjected to spectral analysis. The melting was carried out at 900 - 1,000°C for 25 - 30 min. The crude lead was cast in the form of electrodes. An ИСП -22 (ISP-22) spectrograph and a ПС -39 (PS-39) arc generator or a ДГ-1 (DG-1) with an interrupter were used. The analysis was carried out by the three-standards method. The analytical pairs of lines were: Bi - 3,067.7 and Pb - 3,118.9 for

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Assaying-spectral determination of...

S/137/62/000/001/216/237
A154/A101

a range of concentrations from 0.002 to 0.05%, and Bi - 2,989.0 and Pb - 2,966.5 for a range from 0.05 to 0.1%. The error for a single determination is $\pm 5 - 15\%$ (relative).

A. Shteynberg

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

STANEVICH, V.V.

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
Polarographic control of lead-zinc production. Zav. lab. 28
no.9:1145 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Nachal'nik Tsentral'noy laboratorii Ust'-Kamenogorskogo
svintsov-tsinkovogo kombinata.
(Lead—Analysis) (Zinc—Analysis)
(Polarography)

STANEVICH, V.V.

Laboratory of the Ust'-Kamenogorsk Combine- an enterprise of
communist labor. Zav.lab. 30 no.4:506 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Ust'-Kamenogorskiy svintsovo-tsinkovyy kombinat.

TSIHOV, Aleksandr Vladimirovich, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk;
STANEVICH, Ye.N., red.

[Fundamentals of hydraulics] Osnovy gidravliki. Moskva,
Energia, 1965. 183 p. (MIRA 18:3)

STANEVICHUS, R.

107-57-6-9/57

AUTHOR: Stanevichus, R. (Lithuanian USSR)

TITLE: Where Can One Buy Batteries? (Gde kupit' batarei?)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1957, Nr 6, p 9 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: There are thousands of battery-type radio receivers in Soviet villages but many of them are silent because it is impossible to buy batteries for them. There are no batteries in village shops, nor can you find them in rayon shops, nor does the Soyuzposyltorg mail-order organization supply them. Editors' reply: The question of where to buy batteries is asked by many radio hams of the RSFSR, Ukraine, Belorussia, and other Soviet republics. During the past years, over three million battery receivers were sold to rural radio amateurs through the Tsentrosoyuz organization only. However, the batteries are being supplied at a much slower rate than the receivers; hence, the silent-receiver pool grows. For example, let us consider the situation in Belorussia: 140,000 battery radio receivers are expected to be in possession of amateurs by the end of 1957. About 176,000 sets of batteries are necessary to supply them. Only one hundred thousand were allotted. Consequently, about 45,000 radio receivers will be kept silent. It is necessary to increase the supply of batteries and also to sell transistor receivers to customers in rural areas as

Card 1/2

STANGA, A.

The designing of standard canning factories. Periodica polytechn
eng 6 no.2:184-194 '62.

STANGA, A.

Canning factory, standard type No.K-II. Periodica polytechn eng 6 no.4:
I-XLII '62.

STANEK, Ludevit

It is useful to pay attention to the qualification. Uhli 5
no. 12: 419-420 D '63.

1. Veduci vychovy kadrov, Nove bane, Novaky.

STANGACILOVIC, D.

STANGACILOVIC, D.

Yugoslavia (430)

Technology

Tertiary clays of the Arandelovac and Kilubara Basins in
Serbia. p. 23, Metalurgija, Vol. 2, no. 1, 1951.

East European Accession List, Library of Congress, Vol. 2,
No. 4, April 1953. UNCLASSIFIED.

STANGACILOVIC, D.

"The secondary Tertiary layer of kaolinite of the village of Metris, near Negotin",
p. 179 (Glasnik. Serija A: Mineralogija, Geologija, Paleontologija, No. 4, 1951,
Beograd)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 2, No 9 Library of Congress, September 1953, Uncl.

STANGAČILOVIĆ, Dušan

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 9
May 10, 1954
Mineralogical and
Geological Chemistry

(2)
Montmorillonites (bentonites) of Montenegro. (Dušan Stangačilo, *Glasnik Prirod. i Muzeja Srpske Zemlje* (Bull. museum hist. nat. pays Serbe) Sér. A, *Minerolog., géol., paléontol.* No. 5, 55-83(1952)(in French 74-83).-- Large deposits of montmorillonite, previously thought to be kaolin, are described with chem. analyses, particle-size detns., and Atterberg limits. The deposits were formed by the alteration of volcanic tuffs. Michael Fleischer

STANISLAVIC, D.

"The clays of Serbia." p. 365. (Priroda, Vol. 18, no. 6/7, 1953. Zagreb)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, no. 3, Library of Congress, March, 1954.
Uncl.

565. Yugoslav ceramic raw materials: clay formations in dacite and andesite rocks.—
D. STANGACIOVIC (*Bull. Soc. franç. Céram.*, No. 19, 32, 1953). Kaolin, refractory
and pottery clays, white bauxite, quartz and quartzites, gibbsite and chromite, fel-
spar and montmorillonite deposits are examined. The Arandjelovac basin refractory
clays (conc 30-34) contain <37% Al_2O_3 , 47-52% SiO_2 , and rarely <2% Fe_2O_3 .
The approx. composition of white bauxite (Montenegro) is 35-70% Al_2O_3 , 8-44% SiO_2 ,
1-20% Fe_2O_3 , refractoriness, conc 34-39. Average chemical composition of Yugoslav
quartzites (Serbia and Macedonia) is about: SiO_2 , 95-98%; Al_2O_3 , <2.5%; Fe_2O_3 , 1%;
CaO, <0.5%; traces of MgO; <0.5% alkalis; refractoriness, conc 32-36.

112
gaw

Stangacilovic, Dušan

Differential thermal analysis and thermogravimetric curves for clays of the basin of Arandjelovac and Kolubara. Dušan Stangacilovic. *Vesnik narod. geol. geophys. istraz.* Serija 11, 253-8 (1954) (French summary).—The curves indicate that the clays are kaolinities with excess hygroscopic water. Michael Fleischer

STANGACHILOVICH, D

Category: Yugoslavia

D

Abs Jour: RZh--Kh, No 3, 1957, 7848

Author : Stangachilovich, D. and Paveshich, D.

Inst : Not given

Title : Geochemical and Sedimentation Characterization of Kolubar Clays

Orig Pub: Geol. an. Balkan. Poluostrova, 1955, Vol 23, 147-162 (in Serbian with a German summary)

Abstract: The geochemical conditions under which the above-named clays were formed have been reproduced on the basis of sedimentation analyses and technical tests.

Card : 1/1

-28-

~~Dusan Stangacilovic~~
STANGACILOVIC, DUSAN

✓ Kaolinite of Motajica, Bosnia. Dusan Stangacilovic.
Glasnik Prirodnjckog. Muzeia Srpske Zenice 7, 1-12
(1956)(French summary).—Chem. analyses (2), x-ray
powder data, and differential thermal analyses show that al-
tered granite consists of kaolinite with minor illite.
Michael Fleischer

copy 1

Dusan Stangacilovic
Stangacilovic, Dusan

✓ Differential thermal analyses of bentonite from Montene-
gro. Dušan Stangacilović. *Glasnik Prirodnjackog Muzeja*
Srpske Zemlje 7, 13-19 (1953) (French summary).—Curves
— are given for 6 samples. Michael Fieischer *copy 1*

STANGACILOVIC, DUSAN

[Handwritten signature] The Tertiary clay of Kobiljaca, Bosnia. Dusan Stangacilovic, Glasnik Privrednog Muzeja Srbije, Zvezdara, 1950 (French summary). Chem. analyses, x-ray powder data, and differential thermal analyses show the clay to be composed of illite and halloysite.

Michael Fleischer

[Handwritten initials]

STANGACILOVIC, D.

Thermal differential analysis of our halloysites of the hydrothermal origin.

p. 105 (Glasnik) Vol. 7, no. 3, 1956, Belgrade, Yugoslavia

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

STANGACIJEVIC, B.

Kaolin ore from the Bujanovac antimony deposits and
attempts to improve the dressing. n. 713. TEHNIKA
(Savaz inzenjera i tehnicara Jugoslavije)
Beograd. Vol. 11, no. 5, 1956

SOURCES: East Europe Accession List (EEAL),
Library of Congress, Vol. 5, no. 11, Nov. 1956

Yugoslavia/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Silicates.
Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 5143

Author: Stangacilovic, Dusan

Institution: None

Title: Quartz-Containing Clays in White Bauxites

Original

Publication: Tehnika, 1956, 11, No 7, 1005-1009

Abstract: In all the Montenegrin deposits of white bauxites, located in areas of typical karst, quartz-containing clay (QCC) has been encountered. The latter is situated in upper or in the underlying strata of white bauxite deposits. QCC has also been found in upper strata of red bauxite deposits of the Triassic. Deposits of white bauxites and QCC have undergone substantial action of tectonic processes. The clays are represented by kaolinite and metahaluasite, and in individual instances contain a small amount of gibbsite. Data are presented concerning the chemical composition of high-alumina clays of the deposit under consideration as well as of foreign origin (French and American).

Card 1/1

STANCACILOVIC, D.

Kaolinite from Metris. p. 1173. TEHNKA (Savaz inzenjera i tehnicara Jugoslavije) Beograd. Vol. 11, no. 8, 1956.

SOURCE: East Europe Accession List (EEAL),
Library of Congress, Vol, 5, no. 11, Nov. 1956

Stangatchilovitch, Douchan

✓ Chromiferous illite in the cinnabar deposit of Avala, near Belgrade. Douchan Stangatchilovitch. *Compt. rend.* 242, 145-7 (1956).—The mineral, named *illite* by Lozanić (Z. *Kryst. Mineral* B28, 1897) and referred to *sucksite* by Ram-

dohr (*Klockmanns Lehrbuch der Mineralogie*, 1948 (C.A. 43, 1814a)), occurs as a green impregnation on quartzitic and dolomitic masses of serpentine; it is accompanied by cinnabar, Hg, calomel, barite, pyrite, and chromite. Differential thermal analysis, thermobalance examn., and x-ray diffraction all indicate illite, with a trace of kaolinite mineral. Chem. analysis is confirmatory: SiO₂ 50.05, Al₂O₃ 22.83, Cr₂O₃ 12.38, Fe₂O₃ 2.33, FeO —, MnO —, CaO 0.43, MgO 0.14, K₂O 2.16, Na₂O 0.24, TiO₂ 0.40, P₂O₅ trace, CO₂ —, H₂O + 9.43%. This chromiferous illite originated by the hydrothermal action of alk. solns. at the time cinnabar was formed. The Al was supplied by solns. of deep-seated origin; the Cr was derived from the serpentine.

Esther W. Claffy

STANGACILOVIC, Dusan, geolog (Beograd, Dalmatinska 97)

Hydrothermal kaolinization of granite in the Bujanovac antimony basin, enrichment of kaolinized mass, and possibilities of their application in paper industry. Tehnika Jug 18 no.10:Supplement: Rudarstvo metalurg 14 no.10:1845-1854 0'63.

STANGE, B.

COUNTRY : HUNGARY
 CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
 Their Applications. Cellulose and Its Deriva-
 ABS. JOUR. : AZKhim., No. 19, 1959, No. 69951
 : Balcer, L.; Stange, B.
 :
 TITLE : Production Technology of Cellulose from Straw
 at the Solnoc City Plant.
 ORIG. PUB. : Papiripar es magyar graf., 1958, 2, No5, 184-
 -185
 ABSTRACT : The authors present a number of corrections
 in the cellulose processing scheme, proposed
 by them. Based on these corrections a new pro-
 cessing scheme is being proposed. See Ref.
 Zhur.-Khimiya, 1959, No 11, 40037.
 -- S. Rozenfel'd.

CARD: *times. Paper.
 1/1

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

INC AND 4TH ORDERS

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A-9

AND SLA METEOROLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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STANGEBERG, M.

"Teaching the Scope and Sphere of the Biological Sciences in the School of Sanitation Engineering." p. 139 (GAZ, WODA I TECHNIKA SANITARNA, Vol. 27, No. 5, May 1953) Warszawa

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 2, No.10,
October 1953. Unclassified.

STANGENBERG, N.

Needs and possibilities of the co-operation between scientists and the Central Board of Fisheries in the light of present needs of Polish fisheries. p. 5.

EKOLOGIA POLSKA. SERIA B. (Polska Akademia Nauk. Komitet Ekologiczny) Warszawa. Vol. 1, no. 1/2, 1955.

FOLAND

SOURCE: East European Accessions List LC Vol. 5, no. 7, August 1956.

1. 1. 1. 1.

Scientific basis of lake fisheries. p. 102.
(ZES I. A. ZHITNYI. 1956. Warszawa, Poland)

St: Monthly List of East European Accessions (MEAL) II. Vol. 6, no. 12, Dec. 1957.
Uncl.

~~STANGENBERG, M.~~

COUNTRY : Poland
CATEGORY :

D

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 20 1959, No. 71174

AUTHOR : Stangenberg, M.

INST. :

TITLE : Chemical Composition and bacteriological Characteristics of Water of the River Neman

ORIG. PUB. : Polskie arch. hydrobiol., 1958, 4, 67-121

ABSTRACT : Chemical and bacteriological analyses of water of the river Neman were conducted during the low-water period in the summer (17 June - 7 July 1959), from the town of Stolpce to the town of Druskieniki, over a distance of 385 km; 20 stations were made over this stretch. Flow of water at the town of Stolpce was 7 m³/second, at the town of Grodno -- 114 m³/second. The entire portion of the Neman that was under study, is affected by the surrounding forests, especially along the upper course and the downstream. The middle part of the stretch is affected by the clayey banks. Pollution of the water is brought about by the towns of Stolpce, Grodno, and Druskeniki, and

CARD: 1/2

SOURCE : Polish

D

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001652820016-0"

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 20 1959, No. 71174

AUTHOR :

INST. :

TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : by a number of industrial localities along the Neman and its tributaries. Chemical analysis data on O₂, CO₂, hardness, alkalinity, Cl⁻, SO₄²⁻, biogenous components, and organic matter, are presented. Content of solids is 204-268 mg/liter, 90% of which are dissolved substances, and 10% suspended matter. -- V. Konshin.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : Poland D
CATEGORY : Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry.
ABS. JOUR. : *RZKhim.*, No. 19, 1959, No. 67575
AUTHOR : Starzenbach, M.
INST. :
TITLE : Chemical Composition of River Water in
Poland
ORIG. PUB. : *Polskie arch. hydrobiol.*, 1958, 4, 289-359
ABSTRACT : Extensive data are presented on chemical composition of river water in Poland. It was found that the chemical composition varies along the course of the river, as well as throughout the year; the principal factors of the variation are water level, inflow of runoff, and the biological processes. Maps are shown depicting distribution in river water, in Poland, of the principal anions, total Fe, coloration, oxidability, and B.O.D. It was ascertained that amount of Cl^- increases in streams to the west of the Vistula and Pilica; basin of the Oder and upper course of Vistula are characterized by a sharp increase of pollution, while all the right-bank tributaries of the Vistula -- by a
CARD: 1/2

STANGENBERG, M.

"Outlines of limnology (Hydrobiology of fresh water)" by
F. Ruttner. Reviewed by M. Stangenberg. Polskie arch hydro-
biol 11 no. 2: 261-262 '63.

STANGENBERG, Marian

Fifteenth International Limnologic Congress in the United States,
August 11-September 3, 1962. Kosmos biol 12 no.3:327-333 '63.

STANGENBERG-OPOROWSKA, K.; SOLSKI, A.

State of pollution of the upper course of the Oder River.
Polskie arch hydrobiol 12 no. 1:81-123 '64.

1. Department of Limnology and Fishing, College of
Agriculture, Wroclaw.

STANGL, Branko

Functional causes for decortication in tuberculous patients.
Tuberkuloza 16 no.3:259-262 My-Ag '64

1. Institut za tuberkulozu, Golnik (Direktor: doc. dr. Bojan Fortis).

STANGL, Branko

Respiratory changes in pulmonary carcinoma. Tuberkuloza 17 no.1/2:
126-134 Ja-Apr'65.

1. Institut za tuberkulozu, Golnik (Direktor: doc. dr. Bojan
Fortic).

STANGL, Branko; FORTIC, Majda

Bronchspirometry. Ft.2. Tuberkuloza 17 no.3:196-205 My-Je '65.

1. Institut za tuberkulozu Socijalisticke Republike Slovenije,
Golnik (Direktor: doc. dr. Bojan Fortic).

KREJZA, Miroslav; KUBICKOVA, Irena; STANGL, Jiri

Gastric ulcer in an 8-months-old child. Cesk. pediat. 16 no.12:1110-1113 D '61.

1. Detske oddeleni OUNZ Pribram, prednosta MUDr. M. Krejza Ustredni rentgenologicke oddeleni OUNZ Pribram, prednosta MUDr. F. Trefny.

(PEPTIC ULCER in inf & child)

STANGL, Jozsef, dr.

Genital tuberculosis and pregnancy. Orv. hetil. 104 no.2:73-74 13
Ja '63.

1. Jarasi Tanacs Korhaza Kisvarda, Szuleszet-Nogyogyaszati Osztaly.
(TUBERCULOSIS, FEMALE GENITAL) (PREGNANCY COMPLICATIONS)

C.A.

Behavior of serum cholinesterase during pregnancy.
Lajos Végh, János Szabolcs, and Imre Gál. *Orvosi Hetilap*
100, 304-6(1949).—Serums of 145 healthy pregnant women
showed a cholinesterase activity about 80% normal. No
differences could be found before, during, or after parturi-
tion. The decrease of cholinesterase activity is probably
due to changes in liver functions and modifications in the
concentrations of blood proteins. István Földi

STANGL, Jozsef, dr.

Cases of tuberculosis of the portio and vagina. *Magy. noorv. lap.*
19 no.3:189-192 May 56.

1. Jarasi Tanacs Korhaza Kisvarda.
(TUBERCULOSIS, FEMALE GENITAL, case reports
portio vaginalis & vagina, pathol. (Hun))

GERLEI, Ferenc; STANGL, Jozsef

Three-fold dermoid cyst (teratoma) covered by the gastric mucosa of the tuba uterina with oleogramuloma. Magy.noor.lap. 20 no.6: 320-327 N '59.

1. Szabolcs-Szatmar Megyei Tanács Kórhaza Nyíregyháza (Igazgató: Bankó László dr.) kóronctani-kórszovettani osztályának (Főorvos: Gerlei Ferenc dr.) és a Jászai Tanács Kórhaza Kiszvárd (Igazgató: Kondrai Gergő dr.) szülészeti-nőgyógyászati osztályának (Főorvos: Stangl József dr.) közleménye.

(FALLOPIAN TUBES neopl)

(TERATOID TUMOR compl)

(GRANULOMA compl)

STANGL, Jozsef, dr.; KONDRAI, Gero, dr.

Ileusin pregnancy. Orv. hetil. 103 no.22:1032-1035 3 Je '62.

1. Jarasi Tanacs Korhaza Kisvarda, Szuleszet- Nogyogyaszati es
Sebeszeti Osztaly.

(PREGNANCY compl)
(INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION in pregn)

171

Stangl, R. Hospital of the János Council, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology (János Szűcs Korhaza, Szűcs-Árnyaszerzési Osztály), Kiskőrös.

"Tuberculosis of the Genitals and Pregnancy."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 2, 13 Jan 63, pp 72-73.

Abstract: Concerning the controversy whether genital tuberculosis and pregnancy may occur at the same time, the author describes two cases of histologically demonstrated tubal tuberculosis in women with extrauterine pregnancies. A case of two successful pregnancies following tuberculostatic treatment of a woman with tubal tuberculosis is also described. Cure of genital tuberculosis remains an open question. Of 22 references, about half are Hungarian, the rest Western.

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STANGL, R.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001652820016-0"

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Substances.

E-2

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya, 1958, No II, 35925.

Author : Z. Bazl, Z. Plasil, R. Stangl.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Contribution to the Determination of Arsenic by the Extraction Method.

Orig Pub: Rudy, 1957, 5, No 12, Prace vyskumn ustavu, 1957, Priloha No. 7, 1-4.

Abstract: A description of a speedy method of determination of As in ores. As (after reduction up to the 3-valent state) is extracted from a strong hydrochloric acid solution (10.5-II n.) by a single shaking up with CHCl_3 , reextracted from the layer of CHCl_3 by a single shaking up with water

Card : 1/2

SULCEK, Z.; POVONDRA, P.; STANGL, R.

Chromatographic separation of lithium ions and sodium ions.
Coll Cz Chem 30 no.2:380-387 P 165.

1. Zentralinstitut für Geologie und Polarographisches Institut,
Tschechoslowakische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Prague. Submitted
January 10, 1964.

STANGLEWICZ, Arkadiusz, inz.

A problem of broadening an existing road bridge. Inz i
bud 21 no.11:403-404 N '64.

1. Chief engineer, Administration of the Construction
of Workers' Settlements, Warsaw.

STANI [4]

ALBANIA / Plant Diseases. Diseases of Cultivated Plants

N-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, March 1957, No 22952

Author : Stani

Title : A new Preparation Made by the Scientific-Experimental Agricultural Institute for Controlling Wheat Rust (*Tilletia levis*).

Orig Pub : Bul. shkenc. natyr., 1955, No 1, 93-103

Abstract : Good results of seed disinfection were obtained from a mixture of 30 parts of copper sulfate and 70 parts of ash. 300-400 g of the mixture is necessary for 1 centner of seeds. This preparation may be used as a substitute for granosan.

Card : 1/1

STANI, A.

"Biological characteristics of the pink bollworm cotton insect (Pectinophora
gossypiella Saund) and how to control it"

Buletin. Seria Shkencat Natyrore. Tirane, Albania. Vol. 12, no. 4, 1958

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Jun 59, Unclass

STANIC, D.

The Salzburg-Vienna highway.

p. 82 (Put I Saobracaj) No. 1/3, Jan./Mar. 1957, Belgrade, Yugoslavia

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

KIPIANU, Andrei, inz. (Str. Nicolae Jorgu 4, Cluj, NR laminija); TUDOSIE,
Constantin, inz.; STANIC, Jeko, inz., asistent [translator].

Processing of flat surfaces by grinding. Tehnika Jug 19 no.1:
Suppl:Masinstvo 13 no.1:85-90 Ja '64.

1. Saradnici Politehnickog instituta u Cluju (for Kipianu and
Tudosie). 2. Masinski fakultet, Beograd (for Stanic).

STANIC, Luka

What can we expect from the system of accelerated transport?
Zeleznice Jug 20 no.7:7-9 J1 '64.

not can be expected from the stoppage of transportation. Medium transp
010.10.23.25 0 104.

STANIC, M., Dr.

Experimental basis of vaccines against diphtheria. Higijena,
Beogr. 7 no.1-4:169-186 1955.

1. Centralni higijenski zavod, Zagreb.
(DIPHTHERIA, prev. & control
vaccine (Ser))
(VACCINES AND VACCINATIONS,
diphtheria vaccine (Ser))

STANIC, Mirko; Dr. (Zagreb)

Snake bite. Med.glasn. 9 no.5:157-158 May '55.

(SNAKE BITES,

vipers, physiol. & antiserum (Ser))

Stanić, M.

MD ✓ Concentration and purification of diphtheria toxin by means of sulfosalicylic acid for the preparation of diphtheria prophylactic. M. Stanić (Inst. Hyg., Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Arhiv kem.* 27, 87-106 (1955) (in English).—The possibility of using sulfosalicylic acid (I) for the pptn. of diphtheria toxoid was studied. It was found that toxoid pptd. with I, purified with $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ and adsorbed on Al phosphate yielded a product which satisfied all requirements for a good diphtheria prophylactic. D. Pleš

STANIC, M.

4352. Venom of the spider *Latrodectus tredecimguttatus* Rossi.
N. Muić, M. Stanić, and A. Meniga *Hoppe-Seyl. Z. physiol. chem.*,
1956, 305, 70-74 (Inst. f. Med. Untersuch., Jugoslav. Akad.,
Zagreb, Yugoslavia).—A small quant. of the toxin was deposited
on Whatman filter paper by inducing the spider to bite a strip of

the paper. On subjecting the strip to electrophoresis 6 protein
constituents with different mobilities were distinguishable; 2 further
constituents which reacted with ninhydrin were also found. An
immune serum for the toxin was prepared by i.v. injection into a
donkey. Electrophoresis of the immune serum revealed the presence
of a component T, between the β - and γ -globulins, which was not
present in the normal serum of the donkey. (German)

P. HAAS

STANIC, M.

65 Years of treatment and prophylaxis of diphtheria. Higijena, Beogr.
no.1:71-76 1957.

1. The Diphtheria Section of the Central Institute of Hygiene at
Zagreb, Yugoslavia.
(DIPHTHERIA,
prev. & ther. (Ser))

1. Polypeptide Hydrolysis by Use of Micro-organisms
J. ALBERT, D. BELLING, A. J. KILGUS, English Institute for Chemistry and Institute of Microbiology and Physiotherapy, Belgrade (English summary) pp 3-8.
2. Effect of Kanihal on the Udder by the Thyroid
M. PRADONSKA, G. GERSHBERG, M. KAMINSKY, Institute of Zoology and Veterinary Faculty, Belgrade (English summary) pp 8-15.
3. Spasmodic Stages of Liver in Gallus domesticus
O. VILAN, Belgic P. Anatomical and Medical Institute, Belgrade pp 11-17.
4. Minimizing Chickens against Newcastle Disease by Addressing Diseases in the Breeds Volap, Z. GILIG, Belgic Ministry Institute for Agriculture and 4th Department of the Republic of Serbia (English summary) pp 19-26
5. Antiviral Content of Center Area of Tumor and Smoldering of Blotting Examination at 68 C. for 20 Minutes J. KILGUS, P. KILGUS, Institute of Cell Technology, Belgrade pp 27-29.
6. Transmission of Neon Trichomonas of Pigs to the Central Part of Cows and Sheep (English summary) pp 45-50.
7. Effect of Belugus Venous Ducts of Orine Under the Anatomical Institute and Clinical Institute of Veterinary and Ophthalmology Faculty, Belgrade (English summary) pp 51-58.
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